GAYNOR AND GREENE SAFE

FEDERAL OFFICERS DECIDE THAT THEY CANNOT BE EXTRADITED.

IN THE TREATIES WITH BRITAIN NO MEN-TION IS MADE OF CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.

Federal officials in this city yesterday examined extradition treaty provisions, and decided that John F. Gaynor and Benjamin D. Greene could not be brought back to this country from Canada on requisitions, and it would be useless to have them arrested in Quebec as fugitives from justice. The officials did not know that Colonel Gaynor and his business partner were in Quebec, they raid, but they believed a published report that the two men were registered openly at the Chateau Frontenac, in that city, and that Colonel Gaynor had declared that he had registered properly at the hotel so that any persons having business to transact with him would know where to find him. The report led the officials to believe that Colonel Gaynor and his partner had been advised that they could remain in Canada secure from molestation by the United States Government.

In the treaties between the United States and Great Britain, it was ascertained yesterday, no mention is made of conspiracy to defraud as a crime for which persons can be extradited from any British territory to the United States. Many other crimes, from murder to forgery, are mentioned in the treaties, but not conspiracy to defraud. Colonel Gaynor and his partner were indicted at Savannah, Ga., on the charge of having entered into a conspiracy with Captain Oberlin M. Carter to defraud the government in the construction of improvements for the harbor of Savannah, for which the Gaynors had the

Captain Carter was found guilty under court martial proceedings, was dismissed from the army in disgrace and was sentenced to a term in the military prison at Leavenworth, Kan., where he now is. The Gaynors made a long fight against extradition to Savannah and lost. The failure of Colonel Gaynor and Mr. Greene to appear with other partners in the contracting firm on the day fixed for their appearance in court in Savannah gave rise to suspicion that they intended to flee from the United States, and it was learned later that they had gone to Canada.

Two of the Gaynors are in Savannah with Mr. Kellogg, of the New-York law firm of Rose & Kellogg, counsel for Colonel Gaynor and his partners. Mr. Kellogg is reported to have expressed surprise at the failure of Colonel Gaynor and Mr. Greene to appear in Savannah, and has said that he expects their appearance there on March 17, the date to which the beginning of the trial has been adjourned.

William B. Kirk, of Syracuse, gave a bond of \$40,000 for the appearance of Colonel Gaynor in Savannah, and a similar bond for the appearance of Mr. Greene was given by James D. Leary. The bondsmen were said to be in this city yesterday and not overanxious about their bonds. Federal officials in the city said they did not know what steps would be taken by the government to collect the amount of the bonds if the bonds were forfeited. The bonds were given in this city, but if they are forfeited they will be forfeited in Savannah. William Henkel, United States Marshal, said yesterday that he did not know of any bench warrant being issued for the rearrest of Colonel Gaynor or Mr. Greene, and he had not been informed if any step had been taken to hold the bondsmen in the event of the bonds being forfeited.

One well informed official said yesterday that he believed the law in Georgia provided for the taking of summary judgments against bondsmen in cases of forfeited bonds. It would not he necessary in such a case, he said, to begin a civil action against the bondsmen for the re-covery of the amount of the bond. Such a pro-

covery of the amount of the bond. Such a proceeding, however, is necessary in the State of New-York.

"If the bonds of Colonel Gaynor and Mr. Greene are forfeited in Savannah," he said, "the United States Government will collect the amounts of the bonds, since the bonds were given in a United States court, but I am not prepared to say at present what legal steps would be required in the collection. As both of the bondsmen are residents of the State of New-York, and the bonds were given in this city, it might be necessary to begin civil actions for the recovery of the amounts of the bonds."

FEDERAL ATTORNEYS INVESTIGATING. TWO VITAL POINTS IN THE CASE BEING

CAREFULLY STUDIED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, March 11.-Immediately after the news was received this forenoon by Solicitor General Richards that John F. Gaynor and Benjamin D. Greene were in Quebec, a telegram was sent to the United States District Attorney at Savannah to forward the indictments against these men, which will undergo scrutinizing investigation before any formal effort is to be made for authority to bring the fugitives back to this country. In the mean time the British-American extradition treaties will be studied so as to prepare federal officers for any technical tack the defendants may hope to use in defiance of the prosecution. Solicitor General Richards says that precautions must be taken against two vital points. One is the chance of securing their extradition to this country for trial on charges of offence over which a court might declare there was no jurisdiction. If there were an error found so that this point could be made by the defence, the defendants would be set scot free. The other point, involving an analysis of the provisions of the extradition treaty, is whether the alleged crime of Gaynor and Greene can be construed to fall under those classified in general terms in the treaties for the commission of which extradition is permitted.

It is one of these technicalities on which officials here believe the attorneys for Gaynor and Greene hope to gain their clients liberty across the border line. But one of the federal lawyers said to-night:

"One need not think that Gaynor and Greene can remain peacefully in Canada, saying to the government, "If you want to deal with us you will have to cross the line.' We have found adwill have to cross the line. We have found ad-ditional counts in the indictment which will aid us in establishing a charge against them which is covered by the extradition treaty con-cluded with Great Britain last year and also the treaty of 1890. There is not much chance to recover the money, but I have no doubt that the department will bring the fugitives to trial."

Under the extradition treaties, it is explained, Under the extradition treaties, it is explained, provision is made for the extradition of fugitives against whom proof is shown of guilt of murder, embezzling and acts upon individuals and their property. But it is questionable, it is asserted by experts, whether a specific act against the United States, as that with which Gaynor and Greene are charged, falls within the provisions for extraditable offences. In this particular case, however, it is contended, while the offence charged is against the government, it is one of conspiracy to defraud. ernment, it is one of conspiracy to defraud, which lawyers say means to obtain money fraudulently; and this offence is construed by a prominent official lawyer to be extraditable under specific provisions of existing treaties.

GAYNOR MAY RETURN ON 17TH BOTH HE AND CAPTAIN GREENE HAVE

RETAINED EMINENT COUNSEL, WHO HAVE HANDLED EXTRADI-

TION CASES.

Quebec, March II .- Colonel Gaynor and his wife and Captain Grane chatted in the rotunds of the hotel this morning with a Montreal contractor, but hotel this morning with a Montreal contractor, but to a representative of The Associated Press declined to say anything except that they were not hiding, but had registered as any other citizen would. Asked if they intended returning to the United States, Colonel Gaynor replied that they might return on the 17th inst.

Colonel Gaynor and Captain Greene spent a quiet day at the château. They do not appear to be in the least worried as to the outcome of their cases.

which has charge of the administration of justice in this province, has not received any instructions as to the arrest of the accused. Notwithstanding the statement made by Colonel Carror to day that he might return to the United

Notwithstanding the statement made by Colonel Gaynor to-day that he might return to the United States on the 17th, both he and Captain Greene have secured the services of distinguished counsel who in the past have handled some famous fights against extradition proceedings in this province. They have retained to look after their interests Jules Tessler, member of the local legislature, expeaker of the Legislative Assembly, and who some years ago acted in a like capacity for J. C. Eno. of New-York, and L. A. Taschereau, also a member of the local legislature and law partner of Charles Fitzpatrick, Minister of Justice of Canada.

RAINSFORD RAPS CHURCHES.

ALSO HITS COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN IN DEBATE ON SUNDAY SALOONS.

Nineteenth century Club were at Sherry's last evening at the regular meeting of the club, the feature being a debate between the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, of St. George's Episcopal Church, and | in one of the rooms of the Sheriff, announced opal Church, on the subject, "Should the Saloon Be Opened on Sunday?

Gould, president of the club, introduced the speakers. Dr. Rainsford took the affirmative side,

In relation to large social questions, the churches are still in retreat. Who was it opposed the opening of the museums on Sunday? Who opposed the opening of libraries on Sunday? Who tried to prevent the running of cars on Sunday to give people a whift of fresh air? Who opposes the give people a whiff of fresh air? Who opposes the games of boys and girls on Sunday? The churches. A couple of boys get into a vacant lot on a Sunday afternoon, but the cops soon find them out, and the boys have to hide their ball and bat or run off. Whether right or wrong, the boys think the churches are responsible. Is it reasonable to expect that boys will grow up for a love of Sunday school when the churches say to them, "You shall not do this and you shall not do that; you shall not do anything on Sunday but go to church."

We are trying to do Christ's work with the sword, instead of the Cross. This has led to the passage of unfairly discriminating laws and laws in advance of public intelligence. I take the law on gambling some of the best of our citizens, which I regret, bet on the races at Sheepshead liay and Brighton Beach. Just so long as men are not hurt by gam-

Instead of the Cross. This has led to the Passage of unfairly discriminating laws and laws in advance of public intelligence. I take the law on gambling. Some of the best of our citizens, which I regret, bet on the races at Sheepshead hay and Brighton Beach. Just so long as men are not hurt by gambling at the metropolitan horse tracks, the public are apt to argue that the policy business is no worse than the horse racine. The gambling law cannot be carried out. Our statute books are loaded, not with carefully thought out laws, but measures which are the product of hasty half-hour determination. To curtail combinations an antitrust law is passed, and to control the liquor traffic a prohibition measure is demarded.

I took my position in favor of opening saloons part of Sunday twelve years ago. I have the satisfaction of Bishop Potter now expressing nearly similar views. Bishop Doane, of Albany, has changed his opinion also, and we even see the narrow Committee of Fifteen at the last hour acknowledging their inability to offer a practical solution. I might favor local option for the State at large, but for the city of New-York local option would place a whip in the hands of the blackmallers. The blackmall evil has airendy fastened its teeth so securely upon the police that even the new reform administration cannot break it up.

The excise movement which I look for in the future will be along the line of Gladstone's suggestion—cutting the nerve of the traffic; that is, to take the feature of private profit out of the business. As regards local option, even if it were carried by fifty thousand majority in Manhattan, as long as two hundred thousand poor men wanted drink and the clubs are open you would do irreparable injury to pass a prohibitory measure and make men lawbreakers as well.

Dr. Banks said that unless the saloons could be shown to give what was properly expected of the American Sunday-rest and recreation and personal culture—they should not be opened. He thought the saloon a degenerating influence, and

CHARGED WITH LARGE THEFTS.

TO HAVE STOLEN VALUABLE WOOLLENS.

Louis Cohen, of No. 21 West One-hundred-andfourteenth-st., formerly a member of the clothing firm of Kanter & Cohen, at No. 622 Broadway, was held in \$10,000 ball for examination on the charge of grand larceny by Magistrate Brann in the Centre-st, police court yesterday, The complaint against Cohen was made by the V. M. Goddard Company, of No. 66 Leonard-st. and the American Woollen Company, of No. 100 Bleecker-st. They alleged that the firm of which Cohen had been a member had misappropriated woollens and other goods valued at \$75,000. The firm went into voluntary bank-

ruptcy on March 3. The goods were obtained shortly before that date.

Ex-District Attorney Philbin, who appeared for the complainants, told Magistrate Brann that much of the goods was shipped to various cities. The goods would lie in freight yards, he said, until claimed by Cohen from the rail-

Payment for the goods was evaded in that

Mr. Philbin asked Magistrate Brann to fix the bail at \$20,000, but the Magistrate thought that amount excessive and compromised on \$10,000.

GAVE HER CHILD CARBOLIC ACID.

A YOUNG WOMAN IS HELD ON A CHARGE OF INFANTICIDE.

Annie Smith, a young woman who was last em ployed as a servant by a Mrs. Herbert, of New-Rochelle, was held yesterday for the coroner by Magistrate Meade, in the West Side Court. The woman was arraigned on a charge of having potsoned her one-month-old baby by giving it carbolic acid.

The child was born in the Maternity Hospital, Fifty-ninth-st, and Amsterdam-ave. Soon after its birth the mother and child were transferred to the New-York Infants' Hospital, Sixty-first-st, and Amsterdam-ave. On Sunday a patient in an adjoining cot saw the mother give the child a spoonful of carbolic acid. She informed Dr. J. R. Dykes. The child died on Monday and the arrest of the woman followed.

POOL TOURNAMENT.

The pool tournament for the championship of the world was continued last night in the Montauk Academy, Brooklyn. The first game, between Jerome H. Keogh, of Buffalo, and Patrick H. Walsh, of New-York, proved an easy victory for Keogh. Walsh had hard luck in the first part of the game, Toward the close his play improved, but his opponent's lead was too much for him. The score:

Games to-day: Afternoon-Long and Weston: Stofft and McCune. Evening-Clearwater and Walsh; Eby and Wendrick.

SHERIFF DIKE SWORN IN.

HE GETS THE FRONT OFFICE, BUT GUDEN RETAINS PRIVATE ROOM.

RAYMOND STREET JAIL GIVES IN-DEPUTY SHERIFFS TURN TO NEW OFFICER-UNDER SHERIFF ONLY LOYAL

With a rush that carried the forces of Charles Guden off their feet Colonel Norman S. Dike yesterday took possession of the Raymond Street Jail and one of the offices of the Sheriff in the Courthouse. With a rapidity that must have made Guden's head whirl Colonel Dike filed his bond, took his oath of office, filed his commission and oath, took possession of the fail, swore in the members of the jail staff, and, returning to the Courthouse, established himself the Rev. Louis A. Banks, of Grace Methodist Epis- | that he had taken possession, discharged Under Sheriff Sandford, and succeeded in getting all the other members of the office staff to swear allegiance to him.

Meanwhile, Guden remained behind the wire cage shutting off his private office from the other rooms, determined to follow out the advice of his counsel and hold on to whatever was left. He retained three of the offices, and last night he was there until midnight, when he went home, leaving ex-Under Sheriff Sandford on guard. Two of Sheriff Dike's deputies remained in possession of the room he had captured.

Colonel Dike said that he was well satisfied with his day's work. In answer to a question, he said that under no circumstances would he consider a nomination to succeed himself as Sheriff next fall. So far he has retained all of the old staff of Mr. Guden, with the exception of Under Sheriff William L. Sandford. They all swore allegiance to him with the exception of Levi P. Naylor, the counsel, who will probably do so to-day. Discussing the make up of his staff, Sheriff Dike said last night:

There are a good many men on the staff whose services I want, men who have been apwhose services I want, men who have been appointed after a thorough investigation of their fitness for office by the Republican leaders. I shall look carefully over the recent incumbents, and shall go cautiously in making any changes. There are some friends I want to consult, Lleutenant Governor Woodruff and others. I have resigned from the State Tuberculosis Commission, having sent in my formal resignation yesterday.

Jones, Mr. Rice's former valet, said he gave it to Mr. Rice' and asked Dr. Girdner if it could not. The shock of placing the chloroform in a cone, as described, over the face of a patient would have awakened the patient. Chloroform to be effective must be administered slowly."

Colonel Dike was prepared yesterday to use force if he could not get possession of the telling you," he said, after it was all over, "that I have been in close touch with the military forces." It was learned that he had seen General McLeer, and that the latter had assured him that any request for troops would be met quickly.

Sheriff Dike began his busy day when he reached his office, at No. 164 Montague-st., at 8:45 a. m.

A few minutes later he was on his way to the county courthouse, where Assistant District Attorney Robert H. Elder accepted the new Sheriff's bond for \$30,000. From there Mr. Dike went to the law library to be sworn in. At 10 o'clock Judge Crane administered the oath of office. The next place visited was the County Clerk's office. Deputy County Clerk Weissman received the commission and oath of the as to the cause of death that he had put to Dr. new Sheriff and placed them on file, and then | Ewing, and Dr. Girdner replied: proceeded to swear Mr. Dike in all over again. From the County Clerk's office Sheriff Dike

under sheriff, and sworn in. Colone blike they said that he was willing to take all of the other attaches of the office, and called on them to step forward and take the oath of allegiance to him Deputy McEvoy at first demurred, but his friends persuaded him to accept the offer.

MEMBER OF BANKRUPT FIRM ALLEGED OPEN WAR ON "JIMMIE" MARTIN.

SHEEHAN MEN WANT TO MAKE DORIS LEADER IN THE XXVIITH.

The first gun was fired last night by the Greater New-York Democracy of the XXVIIth Assembly District in its fight against Tammany Hall at a smoking concert at its clubhouse, No. 128 West Forty-second-st. Addresses were made by T. J. Cronin, leader of the XXIId Assembly District, and John Kerrigan, leader of the XIIIth Assembly District, who urged the Democrats of the district to support John B. Doris for the leadership of the district at the next primary. Mr. Doris is confident of his ability to defeat "Jimmie" Martin, the Tammany leader of the district, who has always been regarded as invincible. This erroneous impression, says Mr. Doris, is gained by reason of the fact that Mr. Martin has never had a well organized opposition. Mr. Kerrigan twitted the three hundred Democrats present for permitting themselves to be led by an English-American whose home was in Wantage, but who voted in New-York, and who, after filling his pocket with ill-gotten money, had after filling his pecket with ill-gotten money, had presented the leadership of New-York to his "puppet," Mr. Nixon.

"I ask you to return to the leadership of the Democratic party in this city John C. Sheehan, an American citizen, born in New-York and loyal to his country. To that end you must support Mr. Doris in this Assembly district."

This sentiment was heartily applauded. A musical programme was presented. Among the artists were Bernardo Landino, who sang a number of tenor solos; Edward Roggers, basso; Miss Lila Ritton, soprano; Smith and Bowman, authors of "Good Morning, Carrie," who sang several of their own songs; Williams and Demerick, juvenile dancers, and the Rigney Sisters, vocalists. William H. Tyson was the accompanist.

REMEMBERED HIS TACKLE.

WEST POINT OFFICER PILES UP THREE TRAMPS WHO WANTED HIS MONEY.

West Point, N. Y., March 11 .- The officers and cadets at the Military Academy have for a topic of discussion the defeat of three would-be highwaymen. Last night, while on his way to make an of-

ficial inspection of the guard, as officer of the day, Lleutenant Chauncey B. Humphrey, 3d Infantry, who is at the academy as instructor in the department of drawing, was held up by three tramps on the main road near the south end of the reservation. A demand for his money was made by the leader of the gang. Instead of complying the lieutenant rushed at his assailants, felled the leader and another one, and, turning quickly, he overpowered the third, and put them all in a heap. The officer then summoned a mounted patrol. An ambulance was called, and the trio were taken to the post

called, and the trio were taken to the post prison. They were badly used up, and were as docile as children.

Lieutenant Humphrey was appointed a cadet from Kansas, and was graduated with the class of '98. He was a tackle on the academy football team, and was an all round athlete. He has a splendid physique, and is one of the largest and brawniest officers on the post. He has seen three years' service in the Philippines.

The tramps were liberated to-day and driven from the post.

cavalry barracks and had remained afterward for one day at the Argentine Legation, understood that his life was not threatened by the new government, and he quietly returned to live with his family in his ordinary residence. The new prefect of police of Asuncion, Señor Riera, issued a proclama-tion stating that perfect quiet reigned in the coun-try, and that the life and liberty of the partisans of the former government were guaranteed, so that they had no longer any motive to remain in foreign legations.

GOFF REPROVES MOORE.

EXPERTS SAY THAT MR. RICE DID NOT DIE FROM CHLOROFORM POISONING.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne used all the morning session of court in the Patrick trial yesterday with a cross-examination of Dr. James Ewing, who testified on Monday that the findings in the autopsy on the body of W. M. Rice indicated that Mr. Rice died from congestion of the lungs, and that death was not caused by chloroform. One of the long hypothetical questions which Mr. Osborne prepared with the aid of medical experts, who sat with him, was ruled in order by Recorder Goff after Mr. Moore, of Patrick's counsel, had made a vigorous protest. Mr. Moore sat down with the remark "The District Attorney should stick to the testimony and not ring in every old thing. His quotations are false and misleading."

"I am surprised at your language Mr. Moore," sald the Recorder. "No gentleman should use in a court of justice language fitted only for

Mr. Moore made no reply, and the Recorder told the witness to answer the question.

Dr. Ewing said it was so full of contradictions that he could not answer it. Mr. Osborne ap perently made no headway in his work of breaking down the witness. Dr. Ewing stood fast by his direct testimony, that it was lung trouble that caused Mr. Rice's death, and that chloroform could have had nothing to do with it.

In the afternoon Dr. John H. Girdner, an intimate friend of William Jennings Bryan and an authority on the use of chloroform, was called as a witness for the defence. Mr. Moore described the administration of chloroform as Jones, Mr. Rice's former valet, said he gave it

Dr. Girdner said a chloroform saturated rag would not burn as Jones described the burning office and jall in any other way. "I do not mind of the towel he took from Mr. Rice's face. He said he had made a number of experiments, and based his reply on the results of those experiments. Recorder Goff would not let him describe those experiments. Mr. Moore suggested that an experiment be made in court, and Mr. Osborne consented. The Recorder was obdurate, and the experiment was not made. The examination continued:

Q.—Does chloroform cause congestion of the lungs? A.—Congestion of the lungs is frequently found after death by chloroform poisoning, but it is not a necessary result. Where I find much congestion in the lungs I should expect to find it in the brain, liver and stomach. Q.—Is chloroform vapor an irritant to the lung issue? A.—I think not. If it was we should find

Mr. Moore put the same hypothetical question

"I answer your question as a physician, not as a pathologist. From the picture you have drawn, I form the opinion that the patient died from cedema, or dropsy of the lungs, and that a remote cause of death was nephritis."

"Did the patient die of chloroform poisoning?"

"There is no evidence of chloroform poisoning in anything you have said."

diminution in cases of injury due to dranken brawis. The work of the magistrates who sat in the city courts for the trial of small offenders was about by our honest enforcement of the law."

WILL BE NO EXCISE LEGISLATION.
CHAIRMAN KNIPP OF THE ASSEMBLY EXCISE COMMITTEE MAKES THE ANNOUNCEMENT.

INT THEORAPH TO THE THENEX.

INT THEORAPH TO THE THENEX.

INT THEORAPH TO THE THENEX.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

INT THEORAPH TO THE THENEX.

INT THEORAPH TO THE THEORAPH TO to the Presbytery of Lackawanna, Penn., \$15. 000 In trust for the Presbyterian Church in

Silver Lake. The residuary estate is left to the Brooklyn Trust Company and Henry K. Sheldon in trust, four-fifths of the income to be paid to widow and one-fifth to the daughter during their lifetimes. In case of the death of one the other s to receive the entire income. On the death of both the widow and daughter the trustees are directed to turn the estate over to the issue of the daughter. In case the daughter dies without issue the estate is to be divided into five parts, and the following are each to get one part: The son-in-law, James Townsend Russell, a brother, Lucius M. Sheldon, or his issue, and the nephew, Henry King Sheldon, jr., or his

The remaining fifth is to be divided in equal rate remaining fitth is to be divided in equal parts among the following institutions: The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, the City Mission and Tract Society of Brooklyn, the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, the Young Women's Christian Association of the Young Women's Christian Association of Brooklyn, the Home Missionary Society of the United States of America, connected with the Presbyterian Church, the Society for Aid of Friendless Women and Children of Brooklyn and the City Park Chapel of the First Presby-

WILL OF JOHN DANIELL.

THE BULK OF THE ESTATE IS LEFT TO HIS FAMILY.

The will of John Daniell, who died on March 6, was filed for probate yesterday. The will leaves nearly all the property to the widow, children and grandchildren, but there are two codicils which modify some of the bequests. The value of the estate is said in the petition to be more than \$460,-000 in personal property. George J. Daniell, a son of the testator, and Edwin Baldwin, of No. 253 West Forty-second-st., are appointed executors Mr. Daniell leaves to his son George J. Daniell

\$80,000, but this bequest is reduced to \$75,000 by the second codicil. George J. Daniell also receives all his father's books, pictures, household furniture and ornaments, together with his jewelry and per-To his widow, Anna W. Daniell, is left \$30,000, in

lieu of dower in the estate, and an income of \$2.500 a year, to be derived from a sum of \$40,000 placed in trust with the executors. The remainder is to go on her death to John Daniell, jr., and George Daniell in equal shares. Twenty-five thousand dollars is left in trust to the executors to pay the income to Mr. Daniell's daughter, Mary Montgomery, wife of Samuel J. Montgomery, for life. The principal on her death is to go to her issue. Mrs. Adeline Galstord Caldwell, another daughter, is similarly provided for.

George J. Daniel, receive \$6,000 each. To Edwin Baldwin is left \$5,500 in lieu of any commissions to which he may be entitled as executor of the will. Mr. Daniell requests his sons, or such of them as may carry on the Broadway business, to retain his nephew, Edwin Daniell, in the same position in the concern that he now occupies, and at the same salary. The residue of the estate is to be divided equally between his sons, John and George J. Daniell. Daniell in equal shares. Twenty-five thousand do

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES TO MAKE BREAD. Applications will be entertained by the National

companies for the purpose of making bread under the company's patents. The system may be seen in practical operation, day or night, at the plant of the United States Bread Company, which is owned by this company, at No. 362 West Broadway,

KILLS WIFE; SHOOTS AUNT.

MAN TRIES TO MURDER HIS CHILD, BUT THE BULLET GOES WILD.

Camden, March 11 (Special).-A sevenmenths-old girl was the innocent cause of a double tragedy at Westmont, three miles from this city, this morning. Because his wife refused to live with him or to give him the custody of their child, Lafayette Gruff, twenty-one years old, cut the throat of his wife, Mary Ann Gruff, killing her almost instantly, and then drew a revolver and aimed a shot at his daughter, Katie. The bullet missed the child and struck in the head Mrs. Susan Gowie, aunt of Mrs. Gruff, with whom the young woman was

living temporarily. Mrs. Gowie is now at the

Cooper Hospital in a critical condition and may

not recover. After committing the crime, Gruff calmly rearned to his home in Gloucester and he changed his clothes, which were spattered with the blood of his wife. He walked out of the house and wandered down King-st., looking aimlessly about him, stopping here and there at a shop window. There he was arrested by Constable Schiller, who had followed Gruff from the scene of the tragedy. The man went quietly with the officer to Camden jail. To Prosecutor Lloyd Gruff admitted the crime, saying that it was due to his wife's refusal to give up their baby.

According to William Brown, the murdered woman's father, his daughter and her husband had not lived together for some time. After the child's birth, Brown says, quarrels were frequent, and Gruff on numerous occasions abused his wife. With her child, Mrs. Gruff went to her uncle's home on Tuesday. On the evening of that day Gruff, it is alleged, called at the Gowie house, and after a short conversa-tion with his wife snatched the child from her arms and dashed out of the house. Mrs. Gruft on Wednesday secured possession of the infant, and Brown says he advised his daughter to procure a warrant for her husband's arrest, but she refused. The young man was not heard from again until this morning.

FAVORS THE EXCLUSION LAW

FALLON INTRODUCES BILL TO RE-ENACT STATUTE AGAINST CHINESE

on, of Hudson County, introduced a concurrent resolution in the legislature to-day calling upon Congress to re-enact the Chinese Exclusion law, which expires by limitation in May. The resolution declares that failure to re-enact the law would open the gates of the United States and afford op-

portunity for millions of dangerous and undesirable persons to invade the country.

The Senate confirmed the appointments of George E. Osborne, of Jersey City, as head keeper of the State prison, and Henry I. Budd as State Road Commissioner. The following appointments of county judges were also confirmed: C. V. D. Joline, Camden, John S. Jessup, Gloucester, and Albert C. Martin, Ocean. The Senate passed the bill creating a New-Jersey ommission for the St. Louis Exposition.

SALE OF LIQUOR RESTRICTED.

JERSEY CITY SAYS THERE SHALL BE NO MORE SALOONS WITHIN TWO HUN-DRED FEET OF CHURCHES.

The Excise Board of Jersey City has adopted a rule that no licenses shall be granted to sell liquor in any place within two hundred feet of any church or public school. The rule does not apply to saloens now in existence.

DELAYED INDIAN SLAUGHTER.

DISCOVERY OF ARSENALS IN OVERCOATS OF TWO BOYS RESULTS IN THEIR ARREST.

When George Remmers and Arthur Jones, two Brooklyn boys, started out en Monday to kill what few Indians still roam the wilds of the great West they made the mistake of delaying their departure long enough to witness a performance the same ening at the Dewey Theatre, in Fourteenth-st There they checked their overcoats. This was another serious error of judgment, for the coat room attendant discovered that the garments were simply packed with revolvers and ammunition erough to furnish a troop of cavalry. He called a policeman who arrested the boys and arraigned them in the Yorkville Court yesterday, explaining that it was a case of dime novels.

lawyer who appeared for the boys said that hemmers boy had stolen \$50 from his mother, asked that the two Indian fighters be released bonds. This was done, the Children's Society ing charge of the boys, pending the filing of bonds.

EIGHT SOLDIERS HURT.

MEMBERS OF TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY IN RAILWAY WRECK.

Omaha. March 11.—Eight soldiers were injured, several of them seriously, at Fort Crook by an accident to the train which brought the 22d Infantry to the fort to-day. The train was being sidetracked, and one of the coaches jumped the track and was overturned. It was loaded with soldiers, most of whom were asleep. The names of the in-jured are: jured are: Sergeain Oscar Redding, Corporais Charles L. Duvall, W. F. Levins, J. J. Walker and Monroe Hess, Musician Henry Degan and Privates J. F. Harvey and P. K. Plastow, All are members of

INDICTED FOR MISS CROPSET'S DEATH.

TREAT EXCITEMENT IN ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., OVER JAMES WILCOX'S CASE

Elizabeth City, N. C., March 11.-The grand jury of Pasquotank County to-day found a true bill against James Wilcox, the young man in jail here charged with killing his sweetheart. Miss Nellie Cropsey, last November. Wilcox was arraigned Cropsey, last November, who was arraigned this afternoon. He entered a plea of not guilty. The court drew a special venire of 250 jurors, and then announced that the trial would begin at 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. The large courtroom was packed and excitement was high.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FOR RAILROAD.

E. H. R. GREEN'S NEWLY PATENTED SYSTEM TO

BE INSTALLED ON TEXAS MIDLAND. Dallas, Tex., March 11.-President E. H. R. Green, of the Texas Midland Railroad, has received a telegram from the United States Patent Office at Washington announcing the awarding to him of a patent on his system of wireless telegraphy.

Fresident Green says that he will, as soon as possible, install his system on the Midland, which will be the first railroad in the world that will use wireless telegraphy.

"THE SULTAN OF SULU" PRODUCED.

GEORGE ADE'S NEW OPERETTA PRESENTED IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, March 11 .- "The Sultan of Sulu," a new Filipino operetta, by George Ade, author of "Fables in Slang." "Artie," etc., was produced at the Stude-baker Theatre, Chicago, to-night by the Castle Square Opera Company. A rollicking performance roused the audience to applause. The scenery, which represented the Bay of Manila and the coast which represented the Bay of Manilla and the coast of the island of Sulu, formed a background for the display of the picturesque costumes worn by the Sultan, his numerous wives and his American guests. All concerned in the production were obliged to respond to curtain calls.

ICE OUT OF UPPER HUDSON. Saratoga, N. Y., March 11.—The Upper Hudson River became clear of ice to-day, except for thirteen miles between Hadley and Thurman.

WELLS-FARGO ANNIVERSARY.

iston, Tex., March II.—The fiftieth anniversary of Wells, Fargo & Co. will occur on March 18. To commemorate the day every employe of the company who has been in the service one year will be remembered with a silver medal of unique de-sign portraying the methods of carrying express, past and present.

The Manamaker Stores

The New VOILES

THE LAST LETTER we received from our Paris correspondent, dated February 28th, says: "Voiles in all shades were very generally seen at

Auteuil on Sunday, and will be still more generally used as the season advances, for all kinds of dresses, with little or no trimming, or else profusely incrusted with lace. " In fact Paris is wild over these soft,

clinging veilings; and New Yorkers are in closest touch, and demanding the same exquisite dress stuffs.

Nearly every incoming steamer brings us new supplies of the charming fabrics, in the newest effects and colorings that the French designers have evolved.

The following reached us on Saturday: At \$4.50 a yard—Hemstitched Faille Silk Bordered Voiles, with embroidered silk figures in the borders, in black and white on self-colored voiles. At \$4.50 a yard—Hemstitched Faille Silk Bordered Voiles; borders in graduating stripes in self-colors

and black on colors.

At 83 a yard-Self-colored Corded and Silk Figured At \$2.50 a yard-Faille Silk Bordered Voiles; borders in self-colors, and colors in contrast with cluster

At \$2.50 m years and colors in communications aripes and small cubes.

At \$2.50 m yard—Faille Bordered Etamine; borders in attractive color contrast on may blue grounds.

At \$2.75 m yard—Silk and Lare Striped Etamine; stripes in self-colors and white.

At \$2.75 m yard—Silk Figures Corded Voiles; declared in self-colored silk figures on grounds of colors signs in self-colored silk figures on grounds of colors signs in self-colored silk figures. with narrow white cords.

At 81.75 a yard—Self-colored Figured Voiles: de ligns in small figures of self-colors.

Rotunda.

Sale of Sample

PARLOR SUITES

THIS IS AN OPPORTUNITY to secure a parlor suite of high character and true artistic beauty, at a price you would otherwise have to pay for inferior grades. These are the samples of our own beautiful stock, hurried out simply because the new lines demand the space.

A word of prices: 820, from 828-Imitation mahogany frames, three pieces, tapestry cover. 825, from 835-Imitation mahogany frames, three pieces, damask cover. 826, from 845-Imitation mahogany frames, three pieces, damask cover.

845. from 878-Imitation mahogany frames, three pieces, damask cover.

848, from 875—Imitation mahogany frames, three pieces, damask cover.

850, from 870—Imitation mahogany frames, two \$55, from \$75-Imitation mahogany frames, five stio, from 890-Imitation mahogany frames, five \$65, from \$115-Mahogany frames, three pieces,

870. from \$110-Imitation mahogany frames, five 875, from \$115-Overstuffed frames, three pieces, 875. from \$145-Mahogany frames, three pieces, tap-\$88, from \$140-Mahogany trames, inlaid; three \$00, from \$140-Mahogany frames, three pieces, tap-\$100, from \$175-Mahogany frames, three pieces, \$100, from \$155-Mahogany frames, two pieces, 8100, from \$190-Mahogany frames, three pieces, welour cover.

8130. from \$187-Mahogany frames, three pieces, damask cover.

8137.50, from \$275-Mahogany frames, two pieces,

JOHN WANAMAKER Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

damask cover. \$150, from \$250-Mahogany frames, three pieces, Fourth floor.

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

foreclosure Sales.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, New York County.—Minns Franks serly Minns Fuhrenholz, Plaintiff, against Francis, nugg, and others, Defendants.—In pursuance of gment of Foreclosure and Sale, duly made and enters int two himselvely corner of same sparallel with same aue; running thence Southerly parallel with same aue and part of the way through a party wall ninety-leet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; see Easterly along said centre line of the block twenty-feet; thence Northerly again parallel with said same and part of the way through another party wall same and part of the way through another party wall strength of the point of the ine feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of hundred and twenty-seventh Street; and thesce along the same twenty-five feet to the point of

March ether have the street make the following the solution of the policy and the following is a diagram of the property on the solution of the property of the solution of the property of the solution of the property of the sold as the street number being 362 West 127th the solution of the property of the solution of

127th Street. 25" 0"

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is \$2,085.67, with interest thereon from the 15th day of February, 1002, together with the coats and allowance amounting to \$218.29, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referes, is \$441.57 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for \$18.000, with interest thereon from the 31st day of October, 1901, at 5%.

Dated, New York, March 4th, 1602.

GEORGE A. HALSEY, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—Mortimer Bishop, Plaintiff, against Hattie Frank and others. Defendants.—In pursuance of a fundament of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the hove entitled action, bearing date the Src day of March, 1902. I, the undersigned, the Referee in said indement mamed, will sell at public auction, at the New York, or the Eth day of March, 1902. At 12 o'clock neon on that day, by Strong & Ireland, Auctioneers, the promises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All thatces in Section 6, Block Number 1731, on the Land Map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Fifth Avenue distant twenty-five feet five inches north from the north-westerly corner of Fifth Avenue and One hundred and thirty-fith Street, and running thence westerly parallel with One hundred and thirty-fith Street, and running thence westerly parallel with One hundred and thought of the Street and partly through a party wall eighty-four feet; thence northerly and parallel with Pifth Avenue twenty-five feet; thence easterly again parallel with One hundred and thirty-fith Street, and partly through another party wall, eighty-four feet; thence as the rely again parallel with One hundred and thirty-fith Street, and partly through another party wall, eighty-four feet to the westerly adde of Fifth Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of Fifth Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of Fifth Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of Fifth Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of Fifth Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of Fifth Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of Fifth Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of Fifth Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Together with

the appurtenances.

Dated, New York, March 5th, 1902.

CHARLES A. SKIDMORE, Referes.

DE WITT, LOCKMAN & DE WITT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, SS Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold.

Its street number is 2222 Fifth Avenue:

135th Street The approximate amount of the Hen or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is \$1.047.67, with interest thereon from the 28th day of February, 1802; together with costs and allowances amounting to \$100.02 with interest from March 37d, 1802, together with the expenses of the sale. The above described previous will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for \$1.00, as with interest from May 12, 1800, at five per cent., also subject to taxes, assessments and water rates which are Heno on the premises at the time of sale, amounting approximately to the sum of \$310.09 and interest.

Dated, New York, March 5th, 1802.

CHARLES A. SKIDMORE, Referes.

A DVERTISEMENTS and subscriptions for The Tribuat

received at the Uptown Office.

NO. 1.242 BROADWAY,

24 door no:th of 31st-st., until 9 o'clock p. m

Advertisements will be received at the following branch offices at regular office rates until 8 o'clock p. m., vis. 25 Sth-nwe., s. e. oc. 23d-st.; 153 6th-nwe. cor. 12th-st.; 92 East 14th-st.; 257 West 42d-st. between 7th and 8th aves.; 263 West 125th-st.; 1,338 3d-ave., between 76th and 7th sts.; 1,026 3d-ave.